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that we encourage experiment; that we avoid the one-track solution, and that we approach every problem in a large and liberal spirit.

In a brief review, it is impossible to hint even at the wealth of wide reading and rich personal experience which this book reveals. At the risk of appearing captious the reviewer offers the suggestion that in future editions some mention be made of the development of trade-union colleges and of the achievement of the Workers' Educational Associations as factors in workingmen's education.

The book is marked by humor aplenty, but at least in one place some unconscious humor has crept in, as, for example, page 388, where as a reference *The Survey*, "Act 4," is cited.

A note of solemn appeal weighted with fact closes the study. "War has left the dwelling places of men foul with vindictive passions, but it has also left there such hungers, as were never felt, for the ways of peace, and good will among men." The best augury we have for the appeasing of those hungers is such men as John Graham Brooks and his writings.

ARTHUR J. TODD

Der Nationalismus Westeuropas. By WALDEMAR MITSCHERLICH [Professor in the University of Breslau]. Leipzig: Hirschfeld, 1920. Pp. 373. \$8.50.

This book commands attention in a double way. It is the widest and most comprehensive attempt made hitherto at investigating nationalism, i. e., a phenomenon which, besides socialism and capitalism, most deeply stimulates and most enduringly dominates our social life. The book intends to trace nationalism back to its remotest connections and is based on a synthetic spirit. And the author has not only first conceived the problem but also the method of his research.

In his opinion, social life is not in a state of evolution: the present may not be called an "organic" development from the past. The author abandons the theory of *evolution* and puts in its place that of *plurality*. His theory regards every social phenomenon as something that is at rest and secluded in itself, something peculiar, living a life of its own on its special conditions. This theory of plurality is, perhaps, a most valuable gift to the whole domain of science, for it gives a chance to regard and investigate all human existence from an altogether new point of view, and it will thus afford quite new insights and prospects.

The book shows that the nationalistic idea had no chance of life in the Middle Ages, that it was then utterly foreign to the structure

and essence of society and state. In the stage of early nationalism the structure of society and state had undergone a fundamental change. The modern state, based on unity and on law, lays the foundation to nationalism; besides this, several causes in social life and culture help to bring it forth; a great influence may here also be conceded to individualism. They all create nationalism, which, however, does not gain importance as a creative idea until toward the end of the eighteenth century. In the nationalistic period the expansion, the essence, and the intensity of nationalism become visible, with their relations to state and economic life.

Of especial importance at the present hour may be considered the last section of the book, which deals with the currents of thought opposed to nationalism. Rival ideas are rising at its side, ideas which strive to go beyond its aims and to lay stronger claims on states and nations. *Imperialism* and *state unionism* may be mentioned here—the latter being a voluntary coalescence of sovereign states into one political structure, without, however, giving up their individuality and full independence.

These few words do not suffice to give an idea of the wealth of Professor Mitscherlich's book. Especially his theory of plurality lifts it above the level of a scientific publication of the day and gives it a personal note. The whole work abounds with valuable sociological insights. The calm, purely scientific tenor of it, standing above all party dispute, will be enjoyed by all those who desire an objective, clear view of this important and exciting subject.

E. SCHWIEDLAND

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The Casual Laborer and Other Essays. By CARLETON H. PARKER.

With Introduction (26 pages) by Cornelia Stratton Parker.
New York: Harcourt, Brace, and Howe, 1920. Pp. 199.
(Published posthumously.) \$1.75.

Carleton H. Parker plunged into first-hand studies of laboring conditions, especially at their worst. Unshackled by traditional economic theories and fired by dynamic humanitarian purposes, Parker in his relatively few years penetrated close to the heart of the conditions which produce the casual laborer, the I.W.W., the economically defeated.

Parker's approach to industrial problems was through the avenues of behavioristic psychology and is subject to the criticisms which are befalling that type of psychological theory. The chief criticism of